THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., Nº. 110. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852. PRICE, Drs. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON the *22d day of November next*, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds, Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—is in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Souchau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, *Insolvent*, are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, Jr.,
Assistant U. S. Consulate, Assignee.

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A. 1. Ship *CHANNING*, Captain JOHNSON, will have early dispatch. For freight apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1852.

FOR AMOY AND SINGAPORE.

THE A. 1. Barque *CLARISSA*, Captain RITCHIE, will have early dispatch for the above Ports. For freight or passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1852.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping to proceed to INDIA and load thence to GREAT BRITAIN. For particulars apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MATHESON in our Establishment ceased on *the 30th ultimo*, and Mr. ROBERT JARDINE and Mr. ALEXANDER PERCEVAL are this day admitted Partners.

Our Firm now consists of DAVID JARDINE, JOSEPH JARDINE, ALEXANDER GRANT DALLAS, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN, ROBERT JARDINE, and ALEXANDER PERCEVAL.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851.—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.
City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
„	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
„	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
„	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100.000	200.000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70.000	100.000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40.000	50.000
Bengal Insurance Society.	40.000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDINO, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. HALL & MURRAY.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar „ „

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS. AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ¼ of a pound to [40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

Per "JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., Shanghai.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.,
BASS' BEER bottled in Pints and Quarts,
by

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1852.

FOR SALE.

A FEW sets of Captain MARRYAT'S SIGNALS 6 feet by 8 feet, London-made of the *very best Bunting;*

ALSO,

The latest edition of the CODE OF SIGNALS extending to No. 7958, on the second distinguishing pendant. Apply to

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
Commercial House.

Shanghae, 20th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co. London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT. 4 years in bottle. Light Gold SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

60,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghae, 13th July, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAGUERREOTYPE!

PERSONS who wish to have their LIKENESS taken will please call as I intended leaving in a few days.

Rooms at Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., *Lung Tue.*

HERMAN HUSBAND.

Shanghae, 3rd September, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE MASTER and CONSIGNEES of the Barque *JOHN BARTLETT*, of London, will not be answerable for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said vessel.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.
} *Medical Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED.

CHINESE CONVERSATIONS, designed to assist beginners in the study of the Chinese language. Price Two Dollars,—apply at the office of this paper, and at the printing office belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Shanghae, August 27th, 1852.

NOTICE.

B. F. WHITAKER,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business as a SAIL MAKER on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth.* Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth,*
Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

EDWARD HALL.
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 23th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary Symptoms,
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Complaints,	Tic Douloureux,
Bilious Complaints,	Erysipelas,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Blotches on the Skin,	Female Irregularities,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Bowel Complaints,	Fevers of all kinds,	Rheumatism,	Venereal affections,
Colics,	Fits,	Retention of Urine,	Worms of all kinds,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Gout,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Consumption,	Head-ache,	Sore Throats,	&c., &c.
Debility,	Indigestion,	Stone and Gravel,	
	Inflammation,		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, September 4, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 24.	Manila,	July 26.
Madras,	July 7.	Sydney,	May —.
Bombay,	July 16.	New Zealand,	June 25.
Calcutta,	July 18.	Amoy,	Aug. 19.
Colombo,	June 21.	Hongkong,	Aug. 19.
Galle,	July 22.	Ningpo,	Aug. 31.
Penang,	July 27.	New York,	June 7.
Singapore,	July 31.	Boston,	June 7.
Batavia,	July 24.	San Francisco,	July 3.

A very important question has arisen during the week in regard to the seizure of a boat load of Teas just arrived from the Interior by an American firm—in consequence, as it would appear, of a double sale of the Teas in question by two different brokers acting for the owner's son who, came down with the teas from the country. From what we have learned, one party states, that the Teas had been sold to him at a certain price, and subsequently as the circumstances favour the conclusion, the other party purchased at an advanced rate and finding there was a dispute about the sale, sent a large force of armed Canton Coolies headed by the European members* of their establishment to seize the teas which were on board a boat lying off the City. The subject has necessarily caused much excitement inasmuch as one party, armed with Consular power, acted immediately for the interests of his own firm, doubtless believing that the justice of his cause, together with the signature of the tea merchant selling the teas in behalf of his employer in the country, authorized his taking prompt measures in the matter. The other party, however, not being a Consul, had to apply for the intervention of his country's Consul to act for him, and hereby delay, and an appeal to the Chinese Authorities to examine into the merits of the case, were necessarily involved. We cannot express any opinion upon the merits of the particular case, until further evidence is placed before us, but it naturally leads one to reflect on the superior advantages a merchant armed with Consular power possesses over another merchant who, has to seek the aid of his country's Consul in his behalf—and especially when the interests of the Consul engaged in the transaction, are arrayed against other merchants of his own nation. One Consul will, when on amicable terms with his brother authorities, naturally feel a delicacy in opposing him—and it must be apparent to any one conversant with the bias of the human mind to think its own individual opinions right, how difficult it will prove for the Consul to separate himself from the Merchant in adjudging the merits of a case, where the interests of the Public Authority and the man of business are identified. We make these remarks without reference to any particular case, more especially do we avoid doing so as regards the case under discussion. The American Consul *may* have acted rightly and justly throughout, but we still would advert to the anomaly of *any* merchant being at once judge, and defendant, in his own cause. We consider that where the rights of the Consul as a Merchant are invaded, he should be guided by public opinion and not *right himself*, but leave the case open to an appeal. Perhaps, however, this may be still intended. At any rate it seems to us, that it should be a case for Assessors, or a Tribunal of Commerce, if such could be set up here, —to investigate and decide upon. We have merely stated our opinion in a general way and upon public grounds, for to us the case seems involved in some obscurity, and we should be glad to have fuller light thrown upon it.

We had just concluded the above remarks, when, the arrival of the "Vigilance Committee," brought the whole subject again before us in a masterly manner. As our able correspondent promises to renew the subject, we shall wait till next week, before we extend our remarks upon this extraordinary proceeding.

* By this we mean the American, Portuguese, and English assistants of the firm in question.

WE give insertion this week to a very interesting document handed to us by the kindness of Captain Morrison, Commanding the Siamese Barque, *Velocity*, recently arrived at this Port. It is a Proclamation of the King of Siam, concerning opium, setting forth the views of the reigning Sovereign, and the advice tendered by His Ministers, as to the consumption of the drug, and its introduction into the Kingdom as an article of Traffic. The document is indeed, doubly interesting, both from its date, (21st November 1851), and the circumstance, that it indicates in this important matter, the policy which the present enlightened Prince is disposed to follow; and the influence this must exercise upon the efforts of the British Government, to enter into new commercial relations with Siam.

It seems clearly demonstrated by this document, that notwithstanding all the predilection manifested for the English by the Sovereign, when he was simply Heir apparent, as now that he is on the throne; and the great progress he has made in the English language, and in European Science;—he is just as little disposed as his Celestial Brother *Hienfung*, who presides over the destinies of China, to permit his subjects to use their own discretion in the consumption of opium. On the contrary, His Majesty no sooner "ascended to rule the Kingdom, being a King most illustrious in his pedigree," and bearing the name *Phrabard-Somdetch-Phra-Paramendr-Maha-Mongkut*, than he held a consultation concerning "what should be done for the comfort and well being of his Subjects," great and small; and the result was by no means in favour of the Opium Imports:—and the less so, that it was arrived at by strictly logical steps. For we are told that after mature examination and inquiry, "His Majesty perceives that *Opium is a pernicious drug, the cause of many crimes to those who become addicted to its use*," and again his ministers represent that it "*begets an insatiable appetite.*" The next question to be determined was the remedy, and it appears the former King of Siam "graciously prohibited under very heavy penalties, the purchase and sale of opium for the purposes of smoking or eating;—but that, nevertheless, those engaged in the traffic and consumption of it, did not fear so as to be at all deterred from their practice." Finally—the late Sovereign and Elder Brother of the present King, having made a crusade of 27 years duration found that "*in defiance of all these measures, the traffickers and consumers of Opium continued to contravene the Supreme Authority as before.*" Notwithstanding, "a thorough seizure of all such criminals in all parts of the land, and many times repeated indeed," —His late Majesty made the unpleasant discovery of a fact, long known to his Celestial Suzerain of China as the final result of all *his* efforts and experience that—"whenever opium commanded a high price in the city of Bangkok, the Chinese of wicked hearts, who were engaged in smuggling it, fitting up vessels for the purpose, and *taking the silver coinage* of the land, would go out and purchase and smuggle it into the country—the traffick and consumption of it did not diminish at all,—but, contrariwise, increased. *Ticals in the country have consequently every year been diminishing.*" Happily the Chinese are the "Barbarians" and not the English at Siam!

Here, then, we have the result of Siamese experience.—First as to the effects of opium on the *morale* of the consumer, next, on the currency of the country; and lastly, the inefficacy of all prohibitive measures on the part of the Government either to restrain their people from indulging in the use of the drug, or merchants from bringing a supply to meet the demand. Results exhibiting a remarkable identity with the leading features of the opium trade, in China. There, fortunately perhaps for the future prospects of European relations and commerce with Siam, the resemblance ends. The Rulers of China, too like the Bourbons "forgetting nothing—learning nothing;" only persist in fulminating prohibitive edicts to be treated with contempt. But the present Sovereign of Siam, is far in advance; and having once recognized the impossibility by any efforts of the authorities, though carried on for a whole generation with all the aids and appliances of despotic power, of preventing both the traffic in opium and the consumption of an article in large demand, however pernicious in its effects—he wisely resolves to attempt something more practicable. By licenses he seeks to obtain a certain controul over its consumption—and by other means to bring into operation strong motives and inducements to his own subjects, in whom he is more directly interested, to abstain from its use: leaving the Chinese and other emigrants unmolested, if they choose to addict themselves to the drug. While thus seeking to limit the demand by the only permanent and effective means, a *tax*—he raises a revenue, and averts in a great measure the daily scandal of an open violation of the Laws, which in China, perpetually tends to bring the Supreme authority of the State into contempt. Looking then at this Proclamation as a State paper, and the subject of which it treats, in reference to the principles of political economy, His Majesty *Phrabard Somdetch*, must appear to advantage by the side of the greater luminary of the Celestial Empire. By raising a revenue upon the Import of opium, instead of utterly prohibiting its introduction;—he regularizes that which would otherwise exist not the less as a smuggling trade in defiance of the law. He not only secures a positive good out of the evil he cannot prevent—but he does at the same time, so far as lies in his power, limit its consumption. Nor does he fail greatly to discourage its use among his own subjects, by still more cogent means, refusing to employ those who are addicted to it, and compelling them to denationalize themselves, and to adopt the Chinese head-dress when convicted; depriving them of all the rights and privileges of Siamese, and all power of appeal for redress to the native tribunals.

The subject is one of great interest, and suggests many considerations affecting our future prospects in Siam,—one perhaps, of the richest Kingdoms of the East, in natural products fitted for European markets.

WE gave the first paper of a series two weeks since, called *Jottings on the Science of the Chinese.—Arithmetic.* It is very gratifying to find that our Sinologues when they come across such subjects, in pursuing their severer studies for the benefit of the Chinese people, will take pleasure in investigating the claims this singular race has for originating many discoveries in Science as well as Art, which, until more extended researches had been made, have been attributed to Western Sages and Philosophers. We would be the last to invalidate the labours or discoveries attributed to the Great Euclid! but it is quite possible, that more than one philosopher, in different countries or even in the same, may have lighted upon identical truths of mathematical and arithmetical Science. Still we well know, however valid may be the claims of any two men to the same discovery, apart form each other—it is rarely more than one, that will enjoy the renown attaching to that discovery, and of course, the fortunate man, who can prove the priority of his claim, will be, in most instances, the party who will be crowned as the originator of the discovery, if he happen to live within the sphere of civilization.

It is very remarkable that this peculiar people should have been the depositaries of so many valuable discoveries! The investigations of their learned men, proving to their literati, that many things supposed by Western Nations to have been their discoveries, have, in reality, been long known to their own Sages in days of yore, according to the received epocha of their history. This must naturally tend to feed their overgrown pride of intellect, and lead them to believe that there is, indeed, nothing new under the sun! but that all the reputed discoveries of other nations, must have, already, been known to themselves or their ancestors; but, may have been lost in that irretrievable destruction wilfully and wickedly made by their infamous emperor El Chi Hwang-ti, about 213 years before the Christian era according to the record of the Chou-king.*

One subject, however, in particular, forces itself upon our minds, upon reflecting on the subject as it has been taken up by our contributor, and that is, the amazing difficulty with which the preaching of the GOSPEL must be fraught amongst a people, so peculiarly imbued with the learning of antiquity, and holding, as they do, all external nations so far beneath them in their claims to civilization, and despising as those nations mostly do the ceremonial observances with which the Chinese pay court to their emperor.

We fear our missionaries almost single chance, except in a very few instances, for the present, at least, lies in educating the minds of the young in the principles of Evangelical Truth from the first dawning of reason,—and where practicable,—keeping their pupils separate by subsequent employment amongst ourselves, as much removed from the baneful influence of their countrymen's example as it is possible to do—surrounded as they are, by contamination from idolatrous heathen on all sides.

We are again from press of important domestic and foreign matter reluctantly, obliged to postpone the second paper till next week.

* Chou-king translated by Pere Gaubil, preface, page xxxvii.

WE are much obliged by Dr. Medhurst drawing attention to the inaccuracy of Mr. Fortune in regard to the Latitude and Longitude of Hokow. Hohow, or more correctly Ho-k'how. In the map accompanying the work it will be found rightly enough placed to the westward of KWANGSIN and north of Yuenshan.* This was the place it occupied in the map, accompanying Mr. Consul Alcock's Report on the Tea districts, that we gave in the first volume of our paper. Mr. Fortune was misled, no doubt, by not discovering the true Ho-k'how in Chinese maps. Mr. Williams' map has not got it, for the very reason of its being a place of small note, except for the particular business of the black-tea trade of the interior. We quote Mr. Fortune's short account of it—

Hokow, or Hohow, as it is called by the southern Chinese, is one of the most important inland towns in the empire. It is situated in latitude 29° 54′ north, and in longitude 116° 18′ east, on the left bank of the river Kin-keang, down which I had come. Judging from its size, and comparing it with other towns, I imagine it contains about 300, 000 inhabitants. It is the great emporium of the black-tea trade. Merchants from all parts of China come here, either to buy teas, or to get them conveyed to other parts of the country.

Large inns, tea-hongs, and warehouses, are met with in every part of the town, and particularly along the banks of the river. The boats moored abreast of the town are very numerous. There are small ones for single passengers, large passage-boats for the public, and mandarins' boats gaily decorated with flags. Beside these there are large cargo-boats, for conveying tea and other merchandise either eastward to Yuk-shan, or westward to the Poyang lake. Hokow is to the inland countries of the west what Shanghae and Soo-chow are to places nearer the sea.

* It is at the confluence of the Kin-keang and a smaller river not named, running North.

WE are very glad to insert the letter of our correspondent, signed DOCK. It is but a just testimony to the long tried practical skill and perseverance of Mr. Dewsnap who, has by his untiring industry triumphed over very many obstacles in bringing his important work to a successful issue. We heartily wish him a long career of useful, and remunerative employment in his new undertaking.

OUR readers will learn from an advertisement in our columns, that the Hospital for Seamen, is at length open for reception of patients. A vexatious attempt on the part of the Fokeen men to stop the works, was effectually resisted, though some delay was the unavoidable result. We think the community will entertain but one feeling of approbation at the internal arrangements of the Hospital, as furnishing every convenience and comfort for all who, may be compelled to seek a residence therein.

A rumour has reached this place *viâ* Amoy, that a missionary family, the Revd. L. B. Peete's, residing in a house in the River Min at Fuhchau-foo, has been carried away by a flood. We cannot vouch for its accuracy, but parties, to whom we have spoken about it, fear there is too much truth in it. We understand the house was erected upon piles over the river, and the force of the waters, we suppose, undermined and carried away the supports, and an overwhelming ruin was the result.

THE RICE PAPER PLANT OR TREE.

WE understand that Mr. J. C. Bowring, son of Governor Bowring, has succeeded in securing some fine living plants of the long anxiously sought for "Rice Paper Plant"—this singular product is the pith or bark of a tree which has been found in Formosa, where we believe Mr. Bowring discovered it, and who has forwarded some of the plants overland to Sir W. Hooker, for whom he particularly sought them. Their reception in England cannot fail to create quite a sensation in the Botanical World, as they are now for the first time introduced to the notice of Scientific men. This curious plant belongs, we believe, to the Aralineæ. It is a tree of considerable height and girth, and is of the same family as that to which the Ginseng of Tartary belongs. We shall look for Mr. Bowring giving a detailed account of this, his important discovery, with much interest.

The Horticultural Society of Bengal, a year or more ago, requested Dr. Macgowan of Ningpo, to prosecute inquiries in regard to the Rice Paper Plant, particularly in the province of Sz'chuen. We cannot however learn, that any practical result has ensued thereupon. We have not the least doubt that the learned Doctor would enter zealously into the search and investigation. We are therefore agreeably surprised, that this mysterious vegetable production has at length been discovered, where it was not suspected to be in existence, for, had it been supposed to be indigenous to that island: we have little doubt some enterprising traveller would have been in quest of it long since.

WE give this week an account of the trial of the mutineers on board the *Island Queen*, for their mutinous and outrageous conduct on the 18th and 19th ultimo.—

BRITISH CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghae, 23rd August, 1852.

Wang Soo Serang—*Kee Chih* Tindal—*Catcheong* Tindal—*Seden* Seaman—and *Ali* Seaman—Were charged by Walter Macfarlane, Master of the Schooner *Island Queen*, with acts of mutiny and insubordination at Woosung, on the morning of the 19th instant, in rescuing and inciting the rest of the crew to rescue the Serang Wang Soo, whom Captain Macfarlane had endeavoured to put into Irons for his conduct that morning, while the vessel was entering the Yang-tsze-kiang.

Walter Macfarlane being sworn, deposed. That at day-break the vessel was close on the bar at the entrance of the River, and an order he gave not being quickly obeyed he asked for the Serang, who answered in an insolent manner "here I am what do you want?" He then went forward with his night-glass under his arm, and in the dark tripped over the jib sheet and put his hand out to save himself, when the Serang closed on him taking him by the throat, he shook him off and going aft desired the Chief Mate to put the man into Irons. The Chief Mate went but the Serang ran forward brandishing his knife. This was reported to Captain Macfarlane, who thinking his first care was for the vessel with a valuable cargo and he could not go to the Serang when she had anchored in safety, replied it was of no consequence. Shortly after he anchored the vessel and sent for the Serang, but he was not to be found. At day-light he weighed and in the afternoon anchored at Woosung. The Serang then made his appearance. Captain Macfarlane directed the Chief Officer to bring him aft, who proceeded to do so, but the Serang calling out to the crew who were aloft furling sails, a general rush was made and the Chief Officer overpowered; Captain Macfarlane seeing this went below, for his Pistols and returning on Deck the Serang and Tindal Kee Chih advanced calling out to him to shoot, and brandishing hand-spikes. Captain Macfarlane, being unwilling to fire simply ordered them all forward, the Mate was released and the whole of the crew struck work. He then sent up to Shanghae for assistance, and a party from H. M. S. *Lily*, coming down arrested the ringleaders but not without some show of resistance being offered.

The above evidence was confirmed by Julius Hallpike Chief Officer, who added that the crew rushed on him and made him fast to the fore rigging.

Thomas Duins Chief Officer, of the receiving vessels *Science*, deposed that the *Island Queen*, was anchored close along side and he saw, the disturbance and the gleaming of knives or other weapons. He hailed the Schooner and hastened on board to render assistance.

The Prisoners admitted the charge but said the Serang had been beaten.

Captain Macfarlane stated he had been confined below from illness the greater part of the voyage and on coming on Deck a-day or two previous to the occurrence, the Officers complained the crew were slow and would not work. On giving some orders and finding they were not very quick in their movements he called to his Boy to give him his cane and gave two or three a slight blow which had the desired effect. It was a standing rule in his vessel that no man should be struck, if it was necessary to administer punishment it was done by the Serang and among themselves. The Serang had been with him several years before and most of the crew for a long time.

Several of the crew on being questioned by the Court deposed they were never punished, and were comfortable in the ship, they went to the rescue of the Serang because he called them.

The Court in passing sentence remarked on the discretion Captain Macfarlane had shown in the matter and was satisfied that no charge of illusage of the crew had been established. The Serang was known to have been drunk on one or two occasions and therefore little could be said in his favour. At all events the admission of the Prisoners of their guilt, without almost an attempt to excuse it, made it incumbent on the Court to inflict such punishment as would mark its sense of the gravity of the offence. It had clearly been proved that the Serang, and at his instigation, the rest of the Prisoners had risen upon their Officers, and with weapons in their hands had resisted the Master's lawful authority; and with such violence that nothing but the Master's forbearance had apparently prevented bloodshed, and, in all probability, loss of life. Acts of this nature could not be justified even had they been able to prove any real cause of complaint. The sentence of the Court therefore was that the Prisoners Wang Soo and Kee Chih be respectively imprisoned in one of H. M. Gaols for a period of twelve, and Catcheong and Seden for a period of six Calendar months. Ali and the rest of the crew to be discharged.

ON THE REAL POSITION OF HO-K'HOW.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—In common with most of those interested in China, I have been much pleased with the perusal of Mr. Fortune's late work on the Tea Districts. Great credit is due to Mr. Fortune for his industry and enterprise in the prosecution of the object he had in view; to great must have been the anxiety and self-denial endured by him before that object could be attained. In addition to the political and commercial interests secured by the transplanting of the tea-shrub from the soil of China to that of the British possessions in India, he has now laid the public under a second obligation by the composition and issue of his narrative. A narrative that carries an air of truth on the face of it, and displays at the outset an amount of good feeling which must contribute to raise Mr. Fortune considerably in the estimation of his countrymen. In a work where everything is so much of what one could desire and expect, under the circumstances, it is a pity that anything should have inadvertently crept in, calculated to detract from its general utility; and when mistakes do occur, it is doing a service, both to Mr. Fortune and the public, to point them out in a friendly spirit; in order that the author may, if he choose, avail himself of the suggestion in a second edition, and that the public who feel interested in the affair may in the mean time be set right as to the true state of the case. The mistake referred to is, as to the exact position of 河口 Ho-k'how, or Hohow, as it is sometimes called; at which place most of the black teas are put on board boats to be conveyed to the sea coast for the foreign market. Mr. Fortune is right in calling it "one of the most important inland towns in the empire, as the great emporium of the black tea trade; to which merchants from all parts of China come, either to buy teas or to get them conveyed to other parts of the country." A description of it will be met with on p. 197 of his work; and as Mr. Fortune is the only Englishman that has ever visited the place, his account is exceedingly valuable, and, in every thing that fell under his observation, very much to be relied on. It is a pity, however, that in specifying the exact situation of Ho-k'how he has fallen into a considerable mistake. From the statement made by him, that Ho-k'how is situated in latitude 29° 54′ north, and longitude 116° 18′ east, strangers might suppose that he had ascertained its exact position, by observation, and that the matter was thereby settled, beyond the possibility of a mistake. Nothing of the kind, I imagine, took place; and

Mr. Fortune has, like all other Chinese travellers, availed himself of the calculations made by the Jesuit Missionaries, embodied in the map drawn up by them, and published in the reign of the Emperor Kang-he. If Ho-k'how were a district city (as the position of all the district cities of the empire has been determined) it would be easy to ascertain the exact locality of this one among the rest. But it is only a village, though a large and important one, and being such, is not even mentioned in any of the Chinese maps which we have seen. We must resort, therefore, to other means than the maps, to ascertain its precise locality. Mr. Fortune's mistake has arisen from his supposing that 河口 Ho-k'how was identical with 湖口 Hoo-k'how, and finding the latitude and longitude of the latter place marked in Chinese topography, he has set it down as the latitude and longitude of the former. 湖口 Hoo-k'how is however, a very different place from the great emporium of the black tea trade, and is distant from it several hundred miles. It is situated at the point where the 鄱陽 Po-yang lake empties itself into the 洋子江 Yang-tsze-keang. The teas intended for the northern ports may indeed pass that way. After leaving 河口 Ho-k'how, they may be carried through the province of 江西 Keang-se, down the 安仁江 Gnan-jin-keang, into the Po-yang lake; navigating which, to its northern extremity, they may then be taken past 湖口 Hoo-k'how, down the Yang-tsze-keang, to Soochow and Shanghae*. The teas intended for the south, after leaving Ho-k'how, are carried along the above-named river to the Po-yang lake, whence they are taken southward, along the main stream that connects the Po-yang lake with the Mei-ling pass, after crossing which they are conveyed by water to Canton. Still the question comes up, where is 河口 Ho-k'how, from whence all the black teas, whether intended for the north or the south, come? For the determining of this question, I shall avail myself of Mr. Fortune's journal; Mr. F. has undoubtedly visited the place, and though he has stated the latitude and longitude incorrectly, he has still given us sufficient data whereby to ascertain where the emporium in question lies. The place at which Mr. F. arrived, immediately before he reached Ho-k'how was 廣信 Kwang-sin, leaving which city in the morning, and travelling in a westerly direction, as he supposed about 90 or 100 *le*, he arrived at Ho-k'how in the afternoon of the same day.—(*See* p.p. 195, 196.) After quitting Ho-k'how, and travelling in a southerly direction, as he calculated about 60 *le*, he arrived by midday at 鉛山 Yuen-shan. The emporium in question therefore is a little westward of Kwang-sin, and somewhat northward of Yuen-shan. Kwang-sin is situated (according to the Jesuit's maps) in latitude 28° 27′ 36″ north, and longitude 118° 6′ east. Yuen-shan is situated in latitude 28° 15′ north, and longitude 117° 50′ east. On referring to the Jesuit's map I find that the course of the river down which Mr. Fortune sailed from Kwang-sin is south-west, while the river that comes from Yuen-shan flows north and south; about ten miles from the former, and five from the latter city these rivers meet, and at their conjunction is probably situated the town of Ho-k'how; if so, then the position of the place in question would be about latitude 28° 20′ north, and longitude 118° east. It is situated on the north-west side of a range of hills which separate the four provinces of Keang-se, Keang-nan, Che-keang, and Fuh-keen. Requesting the insertion of the above remarks in your paper, I remain, dear sir, yours' truly,

W. H. MEDHURST.

Shanghae, August 31st, 1852.

* Mr. Fortune says, p. 264, that the teas intended for the Shanghae market, are carried by water from Ho-k'how, in an easterly direction to Yuh-shan, (lat. 28° 45′ north, long. 118° 28′ east); whence they are conveyed by coolies across the country to Chang-shan (lat. 28° 55′ N., long. 118° 40′ E.); at which place they are put into boats, and conveyed down the stream that flows into the Green River, and empties itself into Hang-chow bay. The black teas intended for Shanghae, therefore, (as well as the green teas) pass by Yen-chow and Hang-chow, in their passage to this port, and do not pass by Hoo-k'how at all.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—Those who have lived a considerable number of years in China, whether at Canton or Shanghae, have had opportunity to notice with pleasure the high degree of mercantile honor and courtesy which has prevailed in this part of the world. The greater part of the business carried on in China has been transacted by houses of respectability and capital, and the intercourse between these houses has generally been that of gentlemen, whose word was as good as their bond, and by whom a friendly arbitration was preferred to a suit at law. We are convinced that this wholesome spirit still exists in a high degree. On a late occasion, when an Exchange establishment, claiming to be a Bank, was considered by this community to have disregarded the spirit of a contract, public opinion was brought to bear very efficiently on the matter. We regret the necessity which now exists of invoking the aid of the same potent influence in the case of a recent outrage on mercantile courtesy, official dignity and common right. The particulars of the case are doubtless well known to your readers.

An English house, Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co., having bought a chop of Tea through a Broker, a dispute arose with Messrs. Russell & Co., represented by Mr. Edward Cunningham, the Acting Vice-Consul of the United States, on the ground that the latter had bought the tea subsequently of the real owner, the Teaman, and that this was the only *bonâ fide* sale of the Tea which had ever taken place according to custom in Shanghae. The Broker however who had first sold the Tea proceeding to get delivery of the chop, and this coming to the ears of the other party in this dispute, an expedition was started from Messrs. Russell & Co.'s premises, headed by two clerks of that firm and backed up by a large number of Canton coolies. This party, carrying with them the prestige of Consular rank and influence which is well known to be very great with the Northern Chinese, succeeded in driving away the previous party, and carried off the Tea in triumph to Messers. Russell & Co.'s premises. From thence it was placed on board ship with the greatest possible despatch and on an application from Mr. Alcock the English Consul being made, an answer was returned by the United States Acting Vice-Consul, one of the parties interested, that the Tea was already on board ship and that the matter must be settled in some other way than by the surrender of the Tea. It is also said that in the conflict which took place in the night when the Tea was seized, three or more coolies belonging to the Broker were taken, handcuffed and confined in the premises of Messrs. Russell & Co., and afterwards handed over to the Taoutae for punishment. What offence the men had committed remains to be seen, except the offence of interfering with the imperial will of a republican Acting Vice-Consul. We are also informed that several coolies were wounded in the affray. Whether the above be the precise facts of the case we are not quite sure, but the substance of the narrative is undisputed and there is also little difference of opinion as to the character of such a lawless and unmercantile proceeding. We have heard but one voice on this matter, whether English or American, and that is a voice of indignation and disgust. The first reflection that arises in the mind of the reader is that if Messrs. Russell & Co. had any *bonâ fide* title to the Tea, their rights would be well protected in this community of gentlemen by an arbitration, or if a suit at law were preferred they had little to fear in that case, as they themselves in the person of the Acting Vice-Consul are the depositories of American legal power. The question is raised in every American firm whether we are to fall back on the Bowie knife and revolver, whether we are to add to our establishments a standing army of 100 coolies and whether we are to rush forth in the night and fight for the Tea we have purchased during the day. If, Mr. Editor, the Consular Judge is to introduce among us California law and Rocky mountain justice, the American community must even redress the injured majesty of the law in American fashion. We must get up a Vigilance Committee and their first proceeding is to give a wide publicity to the affair through the press. The offender must be served up in your columns with sauce piquante, if his crime be not serious enough to justify our hanging him out of a warehouse window in view of an assembled multitude.

One would suppose, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent JEFFERSON BRICK had some time ago given a check to the hotheadedness of American Consuls when he published his comments on Mr. Griswold's celebrated edict imposing a fine of Drs. 125 on any American Citizen whose manifest required amendment. This Neronian decree, it is well known, was received with shouts of derision. The American community took the liberty of considering a fine of Drs. 125 a punishment; and a punishment without a crime, a crime without a statute, a statute without a lawgiver and a lawgiver without authority were considered a very pretty series beginning and ending in Mr. Griswold's self, existing *mero motu* by his own mere will and pleasure, and capable of being symbolized only by the emblem of eternity, a serpent with his own tail in his mouth, of which the modern practical interpretation is that you may go round and round for ever and never come to any real result. We never heard of any practical result attending Mr. Griswold's edict, and we do not think any result is more likely to attend the extra Herodian proceedings of his substitute Mr. Cunningham than the appointment of somebody else to fill the exalted office of American Consul in Shanghae. There are some anomalies connected with this office which have long engaged the attention of foreigners in China. It is impossible to separate the interests of the merchant who holds the office from the dignity and impartiality which the office requires, more especially since law has been extended over Americans in China and the incumbent of the Consular seat is clothed with the sacred ermine. To appeal from the Consul merchant to the merchant Consul is an absurdity in a practical age. We have all heard of appealing from Philip drunk to Philip sober, and we could wish it were possible for a merchant Consul to forget that view of a case which coincides with his own interests as easily as the ancient monarch forgot the opinions he formed while under the influence of intoxication. We may all have heard of the German Prince who happened also to be an Archbishop. Being addicted to profane swearing he was reproved one day by a peasant who thought such conduct hardly sacerdotal. The Magnate replied I swear as a Prince not as a Bishop. But rejoined the Peasant. "When the Devil catches the Prince what, will become of the Archbishop. And so say we, "when the Consul merchant seizes a chop of Tea by force, what becomes of the dignity and respectability of the United States Consulate?" When the merchant proceeds at the head of a rabble through the filthy streets of Shanghae, who is to hold up the ermine of justice and keep its skirts out of the mud?"

Thus we have attempted to bring official acts to the bar of public opinion. We are all amenable to that tribunal. The press is merely the mechanical agent. A sarcastic squib in rhyme multiplied by lithographic art is said to have driven the Bank, ostrichlike, into that awkward corner where they were soundly belaboured by their intelligent opponents. We have attempted in humble prose to bring down a larger kind of game. We shall pursue the subject in your next and enter into more full and detailed examination of the present American Consular system in China, unless perhaps a salutary amendment and reform renders such a course unnecessary.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—It is a matter of congratulation with those who have the interests of this port at heart, that the Dry Dock which has been built with so great an expenditure of time, skill and capital, is now in a state of successful operation. The stability of the Dock and the ability of Mr. Dewsnap to execute repairs in a thorough and workmanlike manner are facts which we believe have never been questioned except by those who have been warped in their judgments by conflicting interests. All doubts must now however be set finally at rest by the case of the bark *Huntingdon*, which early in July was wrecked on the North Bank and now floats in the stream, tight, staunch and strong, and fit to carry a dry and perishable cargo to any part of the world. The nature of the repairs made shews conclusively that if Mr. Dewsnap could make the *Huntingdon* good, he is fully competent to undertake any work about a ship which he may be called upon to perform. The after keelpiece has been replaced in a satisfactory manner, the ship caulked and coppered anew, all in the space of six weeks. To confirm the foregoing it is only necessary to add the opinion of the Surveyor of the Canton Office and Captain Arquitt of the *Candace* who report that having carefully examined the ship during her repairs, and just previous to her being coppered, they found her bottom looking staunch and sound. They conclude by saying—

"We consider her now in as sound a condition as she was before getting on shore, and a safe risk to carry a dry and perishable cargo to any part of the world."

We congratulate Mr. Dewsnap on this auspicious introduction of the dry dock to Public patronage. We wish him a continuance of that success which is sure to attend a practical man who has confidence in himself, who prefers to mind his own business and be judged by results, who pays as little attention to the winds and waves of Shanghae gossip as he does to the tide that ripples outside of his

DOCK.

Shanghae, 2d Sept., 1852.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF SIAM CONCERNING OPIUM.

This proclamation is issued, because His Excellency Phyah-Sri-Suriywongse received a Royal mandate at the dust of His Majesty's feet, it being most graciously and condescendingly bestowed upon the summit of his head; whereby a Royal edict was given to him, to be printed and to be distributed by Their Excellencies Phra-Suraissawattes to the Chau-Phyahs, the Phyahs, the Phras, the Hluangs, the Muangs, Khoons, the Hmuns, the Phans, and the Thanais, to those on the part of the Military, and on the part of the people, to the servants within the palace of Phra-Pawor-rajwang, to the Governors of all the Districts of the 1st. 2nd. 3rd. and 4th. classes at the South and at the North, to the Chinese Chief-Merchants, to Charterers of Brigs, Barques, Ships, and Junks, which have ingress and egress at the South, to Merchants and people of all classes, giving all universally to understand, that whereas His Majesty Phrabard-Somdetch-Phra-Chom-Klau-Chau-Yu-Hua, having ascended to rule the kingdom, being a king most illustratious in his pedigree, bearing the name Phrabard-Somdetch-Phra-Paramendr-Maha-Mongkut, being of angelic lineage, a king of an illustrious family, the highest of the kingly race, likened to the most illustrious Chakkrawatti who rule the whole Asia ending at seas in four directions, born of parents who were both of high origin, being a branch of the most illustrious Ram, (who was a foundation, a refuge for all men, who was at first a Chakkrakri,) having followed that which was good and most excellent from the beginning, came out of the inner palace, and passing in the way which opens to the North, ascended the throne Amarindrwinicheh'ai Mahaisuariybiman. His audience was full and complete with illustrious Princes great and small, the Prime Minister, the 2nd. Minister, the Nobles, Lords, Governors, and officers of all grades, both civil and Military of every rank, all watching at the dust of His Majesty's feet in regular order. Whereupon His Majesty held a consultation concerning what should be done, to sustain and cause the Buddhist religion to flourish, to protect the kingdom, and the illustrious Princes great and small, the Royal servants of the dust of His Majesty's feet, the people, and the Merchants of all classes; affording all facilities for seeking an honest livelihood and to acquire riches, to live in comfort being universally happy, according to the desire of the Royal heart, which is exercised with exalted and exceedingly abounding grace and compassion towards all men. His Majesty perceives that Opium is a pernicious drug, the cause of many crimes to those who become addicted to its use, and that the former kings of Siam graciously prohibited, under very heavy penalties, the purchase and sale of Opium for the purposes of smoking or eating. But that nevertheless, those engaged in the traffick and consumption of it, did not fear so as to be at all deterred from their practice. When in the reign of the elder Brother of His Majesty, the King graciously appointed Judges to investigate the evils of Opium, and to purge the land of all engaged in the traffick and consumption of it. This was continued for the space of 27 years. A diversity of punishments were inflicted, as flogging, seizure of personal property, confiscation, imprisonment &c; all for the purpose of inspiring an effectual dread of the crime. But in defiance of all these means, the traffickers and consumers of Opium continued to contravene the supreme authority as before. Hence His Majesty the late King graciously caused a thorough seizure to take place of all such criminals in all parts of the land, which effort was many times repeated. But whenever Opium commanded a high price in the city of Bangkok, the Chinese of wicked hearts, who were engaged in smuggling it, fitting up vessels for the purpose, and taking the silver coinage of the land, would go out and purchase and smuggle it into the country. Vessels from foreign countries would put into the Gulf of Siam, and anchor on the sea coast both East and West, and sell Opium. Hence the traffick and consumption of it did not diminish at all, but contrariwise increased. Ticals in the country have consequently every year been diminishing.

Now at this time, His Majesty Phrabard-Somdetch-Phra-Chom-Klau-Chau-Yu-Hua, having ascended the throne of the kingdom, and reigned already many months, perceives that there are still Chinese of wicked hearts, who are contravening the supreme authority, and clandestinely trafficking in Opium to such an extent, that the price of it has become very cheap, so that ten salungs weight of it only brings two ticals. His Majesty, in gracious condescension, has thought that he could appoint companies both under the senior and junior King's jurisdiction for seizing these criminals, adopting measures far more stringent than those adopted by His late Majesty. But, being moved with compassion towards the merchants, who have placed themselves under his protection to seek their livelihood in this country, and seeing that they would be ruined by the adoption of such severe measures against the traffick and use of Opium, His Majesty has graciously condescended to hold a consultation with the illustrious Princes, and with all the Nobles and Officers of government, who are very careful, accurate, and complete in their views of the future welfare of the kingdom, giving each one to study carefully the subject of Opium, and state his opinion how the traffick in it, and its consumption can be diminished; and how it can be made to subserve the interests of the kingdom. He would have each one prepare a written statement of his views according to his wisdom, and present the same to His Majesty without fear that he shall fall short or exceed.

Whereupon Prince Krom-Somdetch-Phra-Tejah-tissorn, Prince Krom-Phra-Bibidh-bhog-bhubendr, Prince Krom-Phra-Bidhakdh-dewesr, Prince Krom-Hluang-Bhuanetr-narindr-riddhe, Prince Krom-Hluang-Wongsa-dhiraj-sniddh, His Excellency Somdetch-Chau-Phyah-Parom-Maha-Payur-wongse, His Excellency Somdetch-Chau-Phyah-Parom-Maha-Bijay-nearte, and his Excellency Chau-Phyah-Nikor-patindr, prepared each a statement of his views on the subject in question and presented it at the feet of his Majesty Somdetch-Phra-Chom-Klau-Chau-Yu-Hua. The views of each were much alike, and were as follows. "The power and grace by which His Majesty is exercised with compassion towards the people, and the servants of the kingdom, fearing that they would be ruined by his adopting more stringent measures for clearing the country of Opium, is illimitable. When formerly His late Majesty, your Majesty's elder brother reigned, he consulted how he might cause Opium to be rooted out of the kingdom, not allowing any Siamese or Chinese to traffick in, or consume it. It was a subject of Royal concern, and which, for the space of 27 years, occupied above all other Royal affairs, the attention of government. Nevertheless the business of trafficking in Opium and consuming it, exists as it was. The result has not been as was designed by the Royal mind."

"And furthermore, the country of Samparang, the country of Batavia, which were countries belonging to the Dutch, and the country of Manila belonging to the Spaniards, countries which do not come under the protection of the English flag, these all allow Opium to be sold by the Chinese and Portuguese, who go and come to trade in their several countries. There are Custom officers who take duties on the Opium bought and sold according to the value of the article sold. But the people of those countries do not themselves consume Opium. Those countries are in a prosperous state, and do not suffer at all from the Opium traffick. The country of Siam is a great country. The servants of the kingdom are of many languages, e. g. Siamese, Peguans, Laos, Cambodians, Cochin-Chinese, Burmese, Tavoyans, Malays, and the old class of Portuguese. All these classes are concerned in the Royal business of the kingdom. If there arise a war, they are obliged to go out and fight the enemy. It is therefore necessary to prohibit entirely their smoking and eating Opium, because it is a pernicious drug which begets an insatiable appetite. Whoever becomes addicted to its use becomes a slave to his appetite, and consequently it destroys his ability to perform the services of the kingdom. But as regards the Chinese, who have come into the kingdom to seek a living under the auspices of the government dwelling in the villages and cities of the kingdom, they are a source of emolument of the state, in cultivating the fields and gardens, and in mercantile pursuits, by which they cause the revenue of the kingdom to increase annually. In times of war, they are not called out to serve in the army, because they are diverse from the Siamese in their manners and appearance. They are good only for trade and seeking property for themselves. It will be well that favor be shown them, in permission to trade together according to the habits of all Chinese. But as regards the Siamese, Peguans, Laos, Cambodians, Malays, Cochin-Chinese, Burmese, Tavoyans, and the old Portuguese, who are the strength of the kingdom in points of public service, and as soldiers for the army, we would beg the Royal favor, that these classes be forbidden by His Majesty to traffick in, or consume Opium at all; and that there be Custom officers or Opium Contractors who only shall have a license to purchase and sell the article, and that this plan be first tried two or three years."

Such was the spirit of the several statements made at the dust of the feet of His Majesty by the illustrious Princes, and their Excellencies the Prime Minister, Second Minister and the other Chief rulers. Whereupon His Majesty most condescendingly received their several reports, perceiving that they were quite unanimous. He then caused the Chinese Custom Officers or Contract-Monopolists to be assembled, and inquiry to be made who of them would contract for the Monopoly of purchasing, and selling Opium, making an experiment for a year or two; stating that if then it shall prove serviceable to the country, arrangements shall be made to continue the plan: but if it shall be seen to be injurious to the kingdom in any wise, the plan shall be abandoned, and some other adopted in its place. Whereupon Hluang-Such-wanije, Hluang-Anuraks-wanije, Khoon-Sri-sompatte, Khoon-Deb-warakorn, presented a petition through the proper Officer as follows.

"We beg to contract for the Opium Monopoly. Hluang-Bidhakddh-dasakorn, Khoon-Wisesbharkdy, and Khoon-Dib-sompatte, are associated with us in the request to receive a license as assistants in the Opium Monopoly. We engage to sell only to Chinese, and promise not to sell to the Siamese, Peguans, Laos, Cambodians, Malays, Cochin-Chinese, Burmese, Tavoyans, or the old Portuguese. If any person, being a subject and servant of the kingdom, not himself a Chinese, shall employ Chinamen to purchase Opium at the Opium-Farm house for said subject of the kingdom to smoke and eat, and said Chinamen shall be seized and found guilty of this crime, we would beg that we may cause a punishment to be inflicted upon such Chinamen as will effectually deter them from committing the crime in future. Furthermore, if the Chinese Chief-Merchants, who fit out ships, and other square rigged vessels, and junks, which have ingress and egress at the South, and who trade in foreign countries, shall purchase Opium for sale in Siam amounting to 5 Chests, we, the proposed Opium-Farmers, will pay said Merchants for each Chest 10 changs (800 Ticals). If any such vessels shall bring in Opium for sale exceeding 5 Chests, the Opium Farmers will receive all over and above the 5 Chests; but will pay, at the time of their reception, only the price of 5 Chests. The price of all over and above the 5 Chests shall be paid at the expiration of 12 months from the time of its reception. Let it be forbidden Charterers of junks, which have ingress and egress at the South, to purchase Opium at Singapore and bring it here to freight vessels for China. If any Chinese Chief-Merchant shall fit out junks having ingress and egress at the south, and purchase Opium, and come and transfer the same to vessels bound for China, the Opium Farmers desire to have the privilege of inflicting punishment upon all such transgressors within the limits of the territory over which their license may extend."

"Again sailing vessels, or oar-boats of merchants belonging to the English, the French, the Americans, the Dutch, or the Portuguese nations, which come and trade in Bangkok, and in the chiefs countries and places on the sea coast; together with the English, Burmese, Peguans, Toungthoo, or merchants of Maulmein, who come over land and trade in the northern parts of the kingdom, if any of these classes shall have Opium for sale in whatever quantity, let them first send in an account of it to the proper officers of government, and to the Opium Farmers. If the Opium Farmers purchase their Opium, they will purchase it by an exchange of merchandise: they will not purchase it with money. If the owners are pleased to sell it under such conditions, they can do so: but if not, they can take the article back. Let it be forbidden to sell Opium to any merchant who has not a license to purchase it. And let it be forbidden that any merchant without license shall clandestinely purchase Opium of any foreign merchant, and come and sell it in the kingdom. If foreign merchants, or merchants within the limits of this kingdom, shall associate with others in smuggling Opium, and the Opium Farmers shall seize such persons, and commit them to the proper Officers, and it be found that they are guilty, let the Opium in the possession of said merchants be taken, and burnt up according to the treaty made by Captain Burney in A.D. 1826. And let Merchants living within the boundaries of the kingdom found guilty of purchasing Opium, as above stated, be punished according to the old law touching the smuggling of Opium."

There were many subjects of consideration like the above, which the proper persons in charge brought in, and laid before His Excellency Somdetch-Chau-Phyah-Parom-Maha-Payurawongse, His Excellency Somdetch-Chau-Phyah-Parom-Maha-Bijay-nearte, and His Excellency Chau-Phyah-Nikor-patindr, and also bowed themselves before the illustrious Prince Krom-Somdetch-Phra-Tejah-tissorn, Prince Krom-Phra-Bibidh-bhog-bhubendr, Prince Krom-Phra-Bidhakdh-dewesr, Prince Krom-Hluang-Bhuanetr-narindr-riddhe, Prince Krom-Hluang-Wongsa-Dhiraj-suiddh: all of whom, having well considered the subject, were agreed that the propositions made through them were good. Whereupon they conducted them up, and bowing themselves at the feet of His Majesty Somdetch-Phra-Chom-Klau-Chau-Yu-Hua, and His Majesty Somdetch-Phra-Pin-Klau-Chau-Yu-Hua gave them to understand the propositions that had been made. Then, in gracious condescension, there was issued a Royal edict, appointing Hluang Such-wanije, Hluang Anuraks-wanije, Khoon-Sri-sompatte, Khoon-Deb-warakorn to be the Opium Farmers, and giving Hluang-Bidhakddh-Dasakorn, Khoon-Wises-bhatkdy, and Khoon-Dib-sompatte to be assistant Farmers. These only are to have license to buy and sell Opium according to the plan proposed as before stated. Whereupon there was, in gracious condescension, a Royal proclamation made as follows.

Let the Siamese and Chinese who are engaged in smuggling Opium at the present time, having in possession raw or prepared Opium in any quantity whatever, bring the same, and sell it to the Opium Farmers according to the prices at which Opium now sells. This they shall do, to the whole amount of the Opium they may have in their possession, within the limits of this the first month of this year. When the 1st. day of the 2nd. month shall have arrived, the Opium Farmers will have license to send forth Officers to seek out and seize transgressors of this law. If they shall find raw or prepared Opium in the possession of any person, such a person shall be punished. The Opium Farmers shall have liberty to inflict punishment upon him, confining him at the Opium-Farm house to such an extent as will effectually deter him from committing the crime again. But the Siamese, Peguans, Laos, Cambodians, Malays, Cochin-Chinese, Burmese, Tavoyans, and the old Portuguese, being subjects of the kingdom, who have become addicted to the use of Opium, let them gradually break off the habit within the space of 4 months. If they do not break off the habit, but still, persist in the use of Opium, thus resisting the Royal authority, when the 1st. day of the 5th. month shall have arrived, Officers will be prepared and sent forth to seize them. Whoever of the Siamese, Peguans, Laos, Cambodians, Malays, Cochin-Chinese, Burmese, Tavoyans, or the old Portuguese, shall be found, after due investigation, guilty of selling Opium, such persons shall suffer death as a penalty. Whoever shall be found guilty only of smoking Opium, such shall be punished by writing their crime indelibly on their foreheads, by castigation, and imprisonment. If any Princes, or other persons of high rank, or the children of the Chau-Phyahs, or of the Phyahs, or of the Phras, or of the Hluangs, shall still smoke or eat Opium, and do not break off the habit according to the Royal proclamation, and complaints are made against them, and they are found guilty, all such persons shall be punished according to their rank. Whoever shall persist in smoking or eating Opium, and does not break off the habit, he shall be compelled to have his hair grow like the Chinese, and braid it like them, and become thus classed with them, so that he may escape the penalty of the law. If he have not time to grow his hair thus, before the time the Officers shall go forth to apprehend him, he may be allowed to wear a wig of false hair, braided like the Chinese, and thus escape. And all Siamese subjects, who for such reasons grow their hair like the Chinese, loving only to smoke Opium, having no regard to their family, and no gratitude or patriotism towards their country, or towards their parents, although they shall grow their hair like, and become classed with the Chinese, yet when they shall suffer any oppression, and shall render their complaints to the authorities, let no judge hear their complaints or pay any attention to their wants. And whenever the time shall come for taking the poll-tax on the persons of the Chinese according to the law, the King's officers, who shall have this charge, shall oblige all Siamese subjects, who have become classed with the Chinese by growing their hair like them, to pay a poll-tax 15 fold the amount of the true Chinese. In case they shall not have the money wherewith to pay their tax in full, the tax-gatherers shall seize their persons, and put them in confinement, and require them to perform service for the king instead of the tax. This they shall do for 3 successive years, each year 20 ticals.

Moreover Siamese and Chinese merchants, who fit out sailing boats, or other vessels, and go out and trade on the coast East or West, taking out ticals or dollars of whatever amount for the purpose of trade, shall first make a true statement of such monies to the proper Officer, which statement shall be embodied in their passports. Such passports shall be examined by the Phras, Hluangs, Khoons, or Hmuns stationed at the guard houses and in the guard boats. If upon examination it shall be found that the monies on board, and the statement given in the passports agree, such vessels shall be allowed to pass. But if the monies on board shall be found more in amount than the statement made in the passports, such vessels and their occupants shall be seized, and considered as thieves who have stolen the money of the land, intending with it to traffick unlawfully in Opium, and shall be treated according to the law prohibiting the traffick and consumption of Opium.

This Royal proclamation is made on Friday the 13th day of the waning moon of the 12th month Chunla Era 1213, which is the 21st day of November 1851.

ENGLISH YACHTS AND AMERICAN CLIPPERS.—On Friday evening Mr. Scott Russell delivered a lecture before the members of the Royal Institution on "English Yachts and American Clippers." England, he observed, wrapped up in her prejudices and relying upon traditon and experience, had been excelled in the art of ship-building by the Americans, who followed in this matter commonsense and the laws of nature for their guides. He, however, believed it was only necessary for us to be assured of our present inferiority to produce a stimulus that should result in placing us first in the competition. A premium under the old British law of tonnage had been held out to the construction of bad ships, and our yacht clubs adopting this law had increased the evil. The present, or new, British law of tonnage the lecturer considered totally free from the injustice of the previous law, and eminently calculated to beget an improved model of merchant ships. There was a time when speed need not be considered a necessary quality in merchant ships, which were held to be good in proportion to the amount of cargo they would stow away, with no reference to speed, and but little to safety. Now, however, since the discovery of gold at the antipodes, speed was more than ever an object, and, therefore, under the stimulus thus begotten the lecturer predicted the building of ships within the next ten years very far exceeding in size and speed any we had already seen. Twenty miles an hour he believed would be not an extraordinary speed for the new race of vessels, and their length might amount to 500 feet. In point of fact, the longer a ship, the safer, the swifter, the better was she, provided only her materials be strong enough to withstand the increased strain. By adopting iron instead of wood as a ship-building material, this necessary degree of strength might be secured.—(*Albion.*)—*Hongkong Register*, August 17.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Spec*, from Ningpo—Tin Plates, (for transhipment) 50 boxes.

Per *Oriental*, from Hongkong—Long Ells, 1,200—Velvets, 456—Muslins, 300 pieces—Indigo, (value Drs. 1,404) 133 packages—Glass, 42—Countingboards, 2 boxes—Leather Cushions, 4 bales.—China ware, (value Drs.176) 42—Copper ware, (value Drs.193) 15—Wood ware, (value Drs. 20) 2 boxes—Sugar, (value Drs. 3) 1 bag—Stores, 35 packages.

For Re-exportation—Cassia, 600 bundles—Fire Crackers, 2,500 boxes—Gunny bags, 100 bundles.

Per *Candace*, from Hongkong—Drills, 26,000—Long Ells, 40 pieces—Stores, 50 packages.

For Re-exportation—Fire Crackers, 2,000 boxes—Cassia, 6,400 bundles.

Per *Ariel*, from New York—Drills, 37,155—Sheetings, 19,460—Jeans, 8,000 pieces—Lead, (2,713:23 piculs) 2,780 pigs.

Per *San Benito*, from Manila—Beche de Mer, 214 baskets—Sharks fins, 6 bales—Camazon Wood, 279 pcs. —Sapan Wood, 610 piculs—Sugar, 1,018—Shells, 22 bags—Soap, 2 cases—Punk, 11 baskets.

Per *Channing*, from Whampoa and Hongkong—Lead, (1,541 pls.) 1,926 pigs—Colored Cottons, 100—Chintzes, 450 pieces—Handkerchiefs, 100 doz.—Feathers, (value Drs. 450) 5—Tortoise shell, (value Drs. 320) 4—Birds nest, (2:10 piculs) 3 boxes.

For Re-exportation—Fire Crackers, 3,500 boxes—Cassia, 10,400 bundles.

Per *Crisis*, from Liverpool—Grey Shirtings, 10,660 pieces and also 1,090 bales—White Shirtings, 11,760—White Twills, 350 pieces—Fancy Cottons, (value Drs. 150) 1,200 yards—Do. do., (value Drs. 7,025) 3,148—Printed Cottons, 353—Do. do., (value Drs. 1,600) 700—Twills, 1,020 pieces—Camlets, 2,700—Spanish Stripes, 2,146—Woollens, (36 pieces) 180 changs—Velveteens, (value Drs. 2,000) 384—Velvets, (value Drs. 1,200) 490 pieces—Personal Stores, 6 packages.

Per *Countess of Seafield*, from London—Grey Shirtings, 23,000 pcs. and also 190 bales—White Shirtings, 1,602—Woollens, (1,320 changs) 280—Velvet, (value Drs. 900) 220—Colored Cottons, (value Drs. 2,000) 1,000—Printed Cottons, 100—Spanish Stripes, (2,200 changs) 500—Fancy Cottons, (value Drs. 3,975) 1,747 pieces—Long Ells, 3,600 changs—Figured Cottons, (value Drs. 1,640) 800 pieces—Private Stores, 317 packages.

For Re-exportation—Velvets, (7 cases) 140—Velveteens, (20 cases) 400 pieces.

Per *Panic*, from Hongkong—Velveteens, (value Drs. 13,150) 2,195 pieces—Nail Rod Iron, 1,080 piculs—Grey Shirtings, 5,000 pieces.

Per *Spec*, from Ningpo—Teak Wood, 40 pieces, for Building purposes.

Per *Clarissa*, from Singapore—Tin, (193 packages) 8:91—Do., (48 packages) 2:16—Sharks Fins, (1 basket) 1:50 piculs—Timber, (value Drs. 66) 22 pieces—Rod Iron, (400 bundles) 186—Hoop Iron, (20 bundles) 8:40—Lead, (150 pigs) 126—Mangrove Bark, (value Drs. 280) 800—Sea Weeds, (133 baskets) 266—Rattans, (9,435 bundles) 405:14—Sapan Wood, 357:84—Pepper, (250 bags) 182:50—Laka Wood, 218:36 piculs—Mattings, (value Drs. 308) 56 bundles—Cotton Yarn, (value Drs. 420) 20—Black Birds nest, (4:50 piculs) 6—Do., (8:09 piculs) 14 chests—Dye Gum, (49 bags value Drs. 216.75) 28:90 piculs—Sharks skin, (31 bundles value Drs. 176.75) 50:50—Fish mows: (1 basket) 1:60—White Biche de Mer, (17 baskets) 36:55 piculs.

Per *Trident*, from Singapore—[illegible] Kranjee Wood value Drs. 189—Mangrove Bark, 60 piculs—Sapan Wood, 150—White Wood, 200 pie.—Rattans, 8,350 bdles.—Dried Fish and Vegetables, 454—Elephant's Teeths, 7—Mats, 58 bdls.—Tin, 94 slabs—Black Pepper, 298 bags—Stick Lac, 194—Medicine, 12 bags—Bird's Nests, 83 value—Sewing Thread, 43 cases—Sundries, 2 pkges.

Per *Audax*, from Hongkong—Grey Shirtings, 11,550—White Shirtings, 3,000 pieces.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Gem*, for Singapore—Alum, 625 piculs.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, Commanders of Vessels at Woosung and Shanghai, that they have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS, until their intended new Premises are built.

As the present locality is in the central part of the Town they hope to be honored with the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Shanghai, to inspect their large and superior assortment of Goods of which the greater part is quite new.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 26th June, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED
Ex *CHALLENGER*.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of the Foreign Community to the following choice selection of STATIONARY, which has been selected from one of the most celebrated houses in London, and will be disposed of at moderate prices.

ALSO,

An assortment of Fancy Reading BISCUITS, viz.,—Mixed, Queen's, Albert's, PicNic, Ginger, Seed, Lemon, Cinnamon, Arrow-root, Shrewsbury, and Ginger Drop Reading Biscuits—Cracknel small and large Biscuits.—Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

LIKEWISE,

A large assortment of CANVAS and TWINE; Fine Linen DRILLING, and DUCK for Boat-Sails.

Ex *HOWQUA*.

Superior Gallego and Haxall FLOUR; Soda, Graham's, and Water CRACKERS; Superior BUTTER; Preserved OYSTERS; BLOOM RAISINS; Double Refin'd Loaf SUGAR; and India-Rubber BOOTS.

Also from India,—Pith HATS; Pearl SAGO; FISH-ROES, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, September 3d, 1852.

ON SALE

BY the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES, SHIP CHANDLERY, &c., &c.

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS;—also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug.28	Glenlyon	B. bark	348	Robinson	Hongkong	Aug.15	Ballast	Smith, King and Co.
„ 28	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Aug.19	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 28	Countess of Derby	B. bark	328	Starich	Hongkong	Aug.19	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 28	Mahomet Ali	B. bark	351	Gallilee	Amoy	Aug.19	Sundries	Smith, King and Co.
„ 29	Clarissa	B. bark	323	Ritchie	Amoy	Aug.19	Sundries	Smith, King and Co.
„ 30	Prince Moskef	R. bark			W. C. of Am.		Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
„ 31	La Felice	B. bark	194	Swan	Amoy	Aug.19	Sundries	Smith, King and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug.29	Candace	A. bark	398	Arqult	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.
„ 30	Oriental	A. ship	1003	Palmer	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
„ 30	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
„ 31	Spee	B. schr	105	Davidson	Ningpo	Sundries	W. Davidson.
„ 31	Maranon	B. bark	568	White	London	Tea, &c.	Dirom, Gray and Co.
Sep. 1	Ariel	A. ship	598	Brewster	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
„ 2	Menam	B. bark	461	Maxton	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Androklos	3	Aug.15	D. bark	355	Brulm	Lindsay and Co.		
Ann Nelson	658	July 19	B. bark	404	Nelson	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Aramingo	227	Aug.10	A. ship	720	Silvester	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Ararat	669	Aug.21	B. bark	299	Darley	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Smith, King and Co.		
Berenice	661	Aug. 8	B. bark	332	Cundy	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Channing	231	Aug.21	A. ship	535	Johnson	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Clarissa	676	Aug.29	B. bark	323	Ritchie	Smith, King and Co.	Amoy & Sing.	Early
Countess of Derby	675	Aug.28	B. bark	328	Starich	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Countess of Seafield	662	Aug.14	B. ship	450	Leask	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Imdt.
Crisis	660	Aug.13	B. ship	426	Gibson	Dent, Beale and Co.	Liverpool	Imdt.
Dewan	655	June22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	C. Nathabhoy and Co.	At Woosung	
Earl of Chester	653	July 8	B. ship	517	Johns	Hargreaves and Co.		
Frances Barclay	664	Aug.15	B. bark	240	Connibeer	Hargreaves and Co.		
Glenlyon		Aug.21	B. bark	348	Robinson	Smith, King and Co.	At Woosung	
Howqua	211	June12	A. ship	582	Mackenzie	Russell and Co.	New-York	Early
Huntingdon	217	July 14	A. bark	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.		
John Bunyan	658	Aug. 3	B. ship	466	Thomson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Imdt.
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	383	Perkins	Order.		
Kitty	666	Aug.16	B. brig	200	McLean	Smith, King and Co.		
La Felice		Aug.31	B. bark	194	Swan	Smith, King and Co.		
Lantao	229	Aug.19	A. ship	495	Bradburry	Russell and Co.		
Mahomet Ali		Aug.28	B. bark	351	Gallilee	Smith, King and Co.		
Mechanics Own	221	Aug. 1	A. ship	540	Burgess	Smith, King and Co.	New York	To-day
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. brig	200	Cucullo	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Nestorian	230	Aug.21	A. ship	697	Blish	Smith, King and Co.		
Palmetto	232	Aug.27	A. bark	282	Potter	Russell and Co.		
Panic	672	Aug.21	B. ship	449	Howard	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Prince Charlie	647	June25	B. bark	443	Kerr	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Imdt.
Prince Moskef		Aug.30	R. bark			Augustine Heard & Co.		
Reindeer		Aug.27	Hw.sch	161	Morrison	Order.		
San Benito	9	Aug.21	Sp. brig	125	Domingues	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Seaman's Bride	225	Aug.10	A. ship	600	Myrick	Wetmore and Co.	New York	
Sisters	671	Aug.2[illegible]	B. brig	1[illegible]	Godshall	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Singapore	8 Weeks
Snow Squall	223	Aug. 1	A. ship	742	Bursley	Russell and Co.	New York	To-day
Tarolinta	218	July 24	A. ship	549	Cave	Russell & Co.	New York	Soon
Time			B. schr	110	Chape.	Thomas Lacy.	At Woosung	
Trident	674	Aug.26	B. bark	323	Lyall	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Velocity		Aug.23	Sia. bq.		Morrison	Order.		
Viscount Sandon	639	June15	B. ship	540	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	Imdt.
Whampoa	641	June11	B. bark	376	Geale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
William Stewart	668	Aug.21	B. ship	576	Jamieson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Wisconsin	226	Aug.10	A. ship	912	Scott	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Imdt.
Witchcraft	228	Aug.13	A. ship	1310	Rogers	Wetmore and Co.	New York	

RECEIVING-SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Science	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. Irons.
William Hughes	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
John Knox,	London	290	May 2	1,841,100	225,660	1,551		
Sea Witch,	London	336	„ 6	2,251,750		482	1,200	[illegible]
Mencius,	Liverpool	509	„ 6	3,741,548	83,800	1,463		
Abergeldie,	London	600	„ 9	2,530,200	106,904	1,660	1,000	
Gitana,	London	317	„ 29	1,971,960	187,390	90	1,700	
Rosamond,	Liverpool	365	June 2	2,704,060	182,540	1,492		
Lockett,	Liverpool	576	„ 5	4,409,197	61,535	1,464		

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Augt. 30, Niagara, ... *for* London.
30, Mohawk, ... „ Sydney.
30, Inchinnan, ... „ Amoy.
30, Candace, ... „ New York.
31, Oriental, ... „ New-York.
31, Spee, ... „ Ningpo.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—John Knox, Sea Witch, Abergeldie, and Gitana.
Liverpool.—Sunda, Mencius, Rosamond, Lockett, and Champion.
New York.—Panama, Tartar, and Oneida.
Bombay.—Aricenis, and Sir H. Compton.
Singapore.—General Chasse, Jemima Pereira, and Mor.
Hongkong.—Minna, Nymph, and Susan.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been quite unseasonably warm, and has entirely disappointed our prognostications in last week's issue. This excessive average height, which is noted in the table, is more remarkable when compared with the two years immediately preceding; thus in the corresponding week in 1851 the mean temperature was only 76° as compared with 77° 8' in 1850. A change in the weather must necessarily occur which will doubtless reduce the temperature to a more natural standard.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

August. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1852	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid 1852	Thermometer. 1852	Thermometer. Mean of 2 years	Wind. 1852	Wind. 1851	Rain. 1852	Rain. Mean of 3 years
27	Fri.	30.07	29.92	29.89	87.0	[illegible]	S.E. to S.S.E.	S.S.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.60
28	S.	30.02	29.72	29.85	85.6	82.0	S.S.E. to S.E.	N.W. [illegible] W.	0.00	1.00
29	S.	29.95	29.94	29.77	91.5	82.5	S.S.E. to W.S.W.	N.W.	0.00	0.03
30	M.	29.99	29.96	29.83	85.0	79.0	N.E. to E.	N.	0.00	0.16
31	Tu.	30.01	29.93	29.85	89.0	81.0	S.E.	N.W.N. to N.	0.00	0.00
SEPTEMBER										
1	W.	30.0[illegible]	29.92	29.89	90.5	81.5	S.E. to E.S.E.	N. to N.E.	0.00	0.01
2	Th.	29.98	29.94	29.81	88.0	79.0	S.S.E. to S.E.	N.	0.00	0.39
Shanghae, 3rd September, 1852.				Mean	88.4	81.8		Total	0.00	1.6[illegible]

N. B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,43[illegible]
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,682	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,19[illegible]
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	13,91[illegible]
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,306	50,631	3,671	11,837,038	465,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,17[illegible]
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,343	878,671	438,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,1[illegible]
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,200	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,23[illegible]
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,706	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,24[illegible]
Year 1851-52.													57,675,000	20,63[illegible]

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,35[illegible]
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	29[illegible]
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,63[illegible]

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,508	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,22[illegible]
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,845,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,13[illegible]
Year 1850-51,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,036,600	63,753,400	21,54[illegible]
Year 1851-52,*																		
Year 1851-52, { Increase, Decrease.																		

* Not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wool Bales
July 26	Hannibal,	576	London													465,342	1,204			
„ 27	Challenger,	698	London													628,500	1,000			
„ 29	Nightingale,	1063	London													382,161	2,573			
Aug. 2	John Bertram,	1080	London													474,490	3,451			
„ 3	Duchess of Lancaster,	463	Liverpool													393,910	214			
„ 10	Equator,	235	London													259,598				
„ 12	Cambalu,	536	Liverpool													385,696	108	3 cases		
„ 23	Helen Lindsay,	544	London													465,996	841			
„ 23	Eclipse,	1222	London														610			
„ 27	Niagara,	336	London													291,737	139			
„ 31	Maranon,	568	London													507,480				
Sept. 2	Menam,	461	London																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silks. Pieces	Raw Silk Cases	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods
Aug.28	Candace,	398	New York																
„ 29	Oriental,	1003	New York																
Sept. 1	Ariel,	598	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong.														672	14 cases
Aug.19	Audax,	150	Hongkong.														22	

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
July 27	Mohawk,	442	Sydney *via* Manila,													88,200			

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars*;—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars*;—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars*;—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.
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